

THE MAN.

NO. 31.—VOL. II.

NEW YORK JUNE 21, 1834.

PRICE ONE CENT.

(From the People's Friend.) THE OLDEN TIME.

We have, in our office, a bundle of the Newspapers of the last century. Among them, seven numbers of the New Jersey Gazette of 1779 and 1780 (printed at Trenton by Isaac Collins:) two numbers of the New York Packet of 1778 and 1779 (printed at Fish-Kill by Samuel Loudon:) one number of the Centinel of Freedom, of December 1799 (printed at Newark, N. J.): a paper still in existence, though conducted on principles widely different from those which governed it when it was one of the leading Democratic papers in New Jersey; it is now a Bank paper and anti-democratic: and three numbers of Wood's Newark Gazette of 1796 and 1797.—One of these last is a curiosity; being printed on a coarse blue paper, like that quality used for tobacco wrappers. The greater number of these papers contain but three columns to a page, and their size is just half that of the People's Friend.

There is nothing so interesting as a *very old* newspaper. Even the *latest* paper, unless we expect to learn in it whether our lottery ticket has come up a prize, or whether we have got the snug office which we had been soliciting, must yield in point of interest to a paper almost sixty years old. With what intense emotions do we gaze on one of those very sheets which, in the days that tried men's souls, flew like winged messengers over the land, announcing in every gathering of men and by every fireside, the alternate tidings of victory and defeat! How often have lovely bosoms palpitated, and fair hands trembled, as they opened one of these papers, which might be the bearer of the news of the death of a husband brother, or lover—fighting in the ranks of Freedom! How many an ardent patriot of that day has shouted forth his enthusiastic joy when these papers have announced some glorious deed of Washington or his compatriots in arms,—some signal advantage gained for the cause of Liberty! How often, again, have our stern and unyielding Fathers grasped their firelocks with fingers of iron, and strode to the battle field, when these little messengers have told that the few defenders of their country had failed before the overwhelming force of the legions of Tyranny!

Nor does the interest attached to these precious relics, depend solely on these reflections. In the words of the motto of one of the papers, "These little folios of four pages," are maps of the busy life of that day—its fluctuations, and its vast (and little) concerns. They exhibit the very prints of the footsteps, yea the full impressions of the form and body of that time—of that crisis, unwashed out by the currents of sixty years. They lend an air of reality to our conceptions of the past, which the mere description of the Historian could not give, by filling up those blanks which escape his research, but which are necessary to a due understanding of the characters and events of another age. We feel as we read, that we have not *hearsay testimony* of the past—but *evidence*.

We propose hereafter to draw from this precious little packet, many materials for the instruction and amusement of our readers. One of these papers is dressed in deep mourning for the death of Washington! Another announces the evacuation of this city by the British, just 56 years ago this day, and the arrangements made by order of Congress for the security of property. Another gives the details of the savage murder of Mrs. Caldwell.

Holding, however, the more interesting parts of these papers in reserve for another opportunity, we shall this week select two advertisements, one for the political lesson which it conveys; and the other for the ludicrous contrast which it exhibits between the Editors and Printers of newspapers of that day, and those of this.

(From the New Jersey Gazette of June 21st 1780.)

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.

FRANKLIN, out of the Subscriber's Stable, between Mount Holly and the New Mills, on the 8th inst. at night, an English full blooded COLT, three years old and past, fourteen hands and a half high, a brown bay, with a small star and snip, (see description of the Colt minutely.) Whoever takes up

said horse, and secures the thief, so that he may be brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or One Thousand Dollars for either horse or thief.
JOHN BISHOP.
June 9, 1780.

Two Thousand Dollars Reward for a Colt!!! Reader, do you stare, and rub your eyes, or wipe your spectacles? Nay, never doubt. We have looked at it well before copying. There it is,—as plain as the sun at noonday. Two Thousand Dollars Reward for a Colt!!! There is no mistake about it. Nay more, another advertisement in the same paper, offers Three Thousand Dollars for a thief who had broken a country store!!! And another in a paper of a few weeks earlier date offers "Two Hundred Dollars Reward" for a black yearling mare Colt!!! Do you suspect that horses were very scarce at that day? Surely not, since so many were stolen. The papers before us are full of horse advertisements. But lo! we have unraveled the Mystery! The advertisement next to the last we quoted, furnishes us with a solution, we read—"Six Hundred Dollars (or the exchange in specie) Reward" for a Bay Mare. The Hundreds and Thousands of Dollars then were the old continental paper money! Oh! the blessings of paper money! What an invaluable system to make money so plenty in every man's pocket that he gives thousands for the return of a stray Black Yearling Mare Colt!!! Huzza for Banks and Paper Money! The time will no doubt come when a cobbler in a loop holed shop, will "stop a hole to keep the wind away," with Five Dollar Bills! We may perhaps live to see the time when a fifty of the U. S. Bank will buy a pair of shoes good enough for poor plebeians to wear!

(From the New York Packet (published at Fishkill) July 2d 1778.)

The leading advertisement of this paper announces a long list of articles sold at the printing office, (by the Editor no doubt!) "*as cheap as possible*." Among others we notice: Broad Cloths of various colors, Scotch Snuff, Knitting Needles, and Wire for ringing hogs! Brimstone! Dilworth's Spelling Books, Ovid, Cæsar, Primers, and the A, B, C, for children. ALSO a Bag of PEPPER to be sold cheap if applied for soon.

Pepper and Brimstone! what an assortment. Most of our Editors, indeed, to judge by their writings are well supplied with *Brimstone*. They often *pepper* their opponents without mercy, and their columns certainly ought to be *spiced*. But the other articles are, we opine, very rare in an Editor's office at this day.

STEAMBOATS IN THE WEST.—An official list of Steamboats on the Western waters, on the 1st of Jan. 1834, gives the whole number at 234, whose aggregate amount of tonnage is equal to 39,000 tons—they have cost three millions of dollars. The total yearly expense of running them is four millions and a half. 66 boats went out of service during 1831, '32 and '33—of these, 15 were abandoned as unfit for service; seven were lost by ice, 15 were turned, 24 snagged, and 5 destroyed by being struck by other boats—thus 51 were lost by accidents. The investments in these boats are now decidedly unprofitable—the business is overdone, and though of incalculable advantage to the valley of the Mississippi, they are too often the ruin of their owners.—*Moor's Price Current*.

We are glad to find that the report of the loss of a third vessel, with all on board, inside of St. Paul's Island, is not confirmed. The *Mirimichi Gleaner* confounded the arrival of two persons at Prince Edward's Island, saved from the *Astrea*, with those saved from the supposed wreck. So far, then, the losses of lives are limited to those on board the *James* and *Astrea*, forming together about 500 souls. Some further particulars respecting the *Astrea*, are given from the Prince Edward's Island Register, having been furnished to that paper by Mr. O'Sullivan, the surgeon, who was saved, and who had arrived there.—*Quebec Gaz.*

FOREIGN.—The following additional extracts from the late English papers possess some interest.

LISBON, May 10.—*Three o'clock*.—Figueiras is taken; the City of Edinburgh steamer is arrived with despatches; the Admiral has added another wreath to his well earned laurels. The particulars have not transpired except the loss of a boat's crew, swamped while sounding at the entrance of the bar. Lieutenant Cullis, of the Portuguese navy, and all on board, are said to be drowned. It was reported by telegraph, and also the entrance into Coimbra by the Duke of Terceira, but was not credited entirely. Now it is past doubt as regards Figueiras, and little doubt as to Coimbra, at nine in the morning of the 8th inst.

LONDON, May 22.—Among the adventurous excursions planned by Englishmen for the present summer is one to visit a mountain between the 66th and 67th degree of north latitude, not far distant from Tornea, at the extremity of the Gulf of Bothnia, from which point during the latter part of the next month the sun may be seen at midnight. The facilities for this novel undertaking are, however, greater than is generally imagined. By the steam-boats from Hull, Stockholm may be reached in eight days, and the rivers may be ascended in boats to nearly the point desired, while to those who prefer travelling by land, relays of horses, which are abundant in that country, are to be obtained on moderate terms. The natives go from great distances to visit the spot mentioned, and to pass Midsummer-eve on the mountain, of which a species of festival is made, (from the varieties of costume and rustic finery,) said to be of very striking and picturesque effect.

EMIGRATION.—Since our last notice, the following emigrant vessels have cleared out from this port for New York:—

The Lady of the Lake, with 170 passengers.	
Cruikston Castle,	152 do.
Francis,	131 do.
Susannah,	119 do.
Amity,	32 do.

The last named vessel received on board 30 of her passengers at the Bromielaw, before descending the river. There have been no ships lately for the St. Lawrence; but it ought not to be thence concluded that no emigrants are leaving Greenock for the British American provinces, as many of those who are going to Upper Canada, now proceed to New York, instead of Quebec, on account of the facilities for crossing the country from that port to the place of their destination afforded by the line of canal between New York and the lakes.—*Greenock Intelligencer*.

THE MORMONS ARE COMING.

(From the St. Louis Republican of June 2.)

Difficulties are again anticipated between the Mormons and the citizens of Jackson County. A letter from Independence, under date of 31st May, says—"The people here are in fearful expectation of a return of the Mormons to their old homes. They have heard that a reinforcement is coming from Ohio, and that as soon as the Santa Fe Company of Traders leaves, the Mormons will recross the river from their temporary residence in Clay county—in which event much blood will be shed. It is not to be wondered at, that they have chosen this as the 'Promised Land,' for it is decidedly the richest in the State. A merchant of Independence has, we understand, given orders for a piece of artillery to be sent to him immediately, to be used in defence of his property. The Mormonites are now on their way from Ohio."

SHOCKING OCCURRENCE.—The Norristown Herald states, that on Friday last, a daughter of Mr. B. Hoffman, near the Broad Axe Tavern, of Montgomery county, who was subject to spasmodic attacks, unfortunately while engaged in feeding some hogs, fell into the pen, and was partly devoured by the ravenous beasts. When found, life was extinct.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 21.

DEATH OF LAFAYETTE.

The following is a report of the proceedings which took place, on Thursday evening, at the special meetings of the Common Council, in relation to the decease of Gen. La Fayette:

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The following communication was received from the Mayor.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, June 19.

Gentlemen of the Common Council—

I have this day received information of the death of General La Fayette, and your meeting has been called for the purpose of taking such order thereon, as may be deemed suitable to the occasion. The demise of this great and distinguished man, recalls to our recollection his early and constant devotion to our common country in the war of the revolution, and the deep interest he has at all times taken in her welfare and prosperity.

I feel assured that the Municipal authorities of this city, will be desirous of expressing, on behalf of themselves and their fellow citizens, the profound grief occasioned by this bereavement, and of adopting such other measures as may best testify their grateful remembrance of the invaluable services and acknowledged virtues, of this great benefactor of our country, and devoted friend of civil and religious liberty throughout the world.

C. W. LAWRENCE.

Alderman Stillwell, rose and said, They had already learned that the melancholy news had crossed the Atlantic, of the death of the distinguished and lamented Lafayette. He could not find words to describe the intense feeling of sorrow and regret, caused by this mournful and deeply deplored event. He would not therefore attempt to depict it, but content himself with merely reading, and proposing the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas by a communication from the Mayor, this board has been informed, that intelligence has been received from Europe, announcing the death of the great and good Lafayette, the friend and companion of Washington, the adopted son of this country, the brave and faithful defender of liberty in both hemispheres; whose gallant services during the war of our independence, whose patriotic and disinterested efforts made in that great struggle, whose uniform and consistent Republican principles, whose purity of character and deep attachment and sincere admiration of our institutions and laws, have united to place him in the highest rank amongst the citizens of this country, and to create a deep and heartfelt regret at this dispensation of divine Providence.

Therefore, resolved, If the Board of Assistant Aldermen concur, that the Common Council of the city of New York, deeply deploring the death of their revered fellow citizen, General Lafayette, desire to co-operate with the great body of the citizens of this city, in making such arrangements as may be deemed suitable to manifest, as far as possible, the feelings entertained on this melancholy occasion.

Resolved, If the Board of Assistant Aldermen concur, That the Presidents of the Boards, together with eight members of the Common Council, four of whom to be selected from each Board, be a committee to carry into effect the object of the above resolution.

Resolved, If the Board of Assistant Aldermen concur—That the members of the Common Council will wear the usual Badge of mourning for sixty days.

Resolved, If the Board of Assistant Aldermen concur—That the Mayor be requested to express to the family of General Lafayette, the deep sense of sorrow, which has pervaded this community in consequence of the decease of the early and tried friend of America.

By Alderman Ostrander. Resolved—If the Board of Assistant Aldermen concur—That the presiding officers of both Boards, be requested to direct that the Common Council Chambers be hung with black, for the period of sixty days.

The preamble and resolutions were then put from the Chair and unanimously adopted. Aldermen Stillwell, Lavett, Hopkins, and Ostrander, were appointed members of the Committee, and the preamble and resolutions sent to the Board of Assistants, for concurrence. The Board then adjourned.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

The above papers were brought up from the Board

of Aldermen, and the preamble and resolutions, unanimously adopted. Assistant Aldermen Stewart, Suydam, Talmadge, and Delamater, were nominated members of the committee, and the Board then adjourned.

RESIGNATION OF MR. McLANE.—The Washington Globe of Thursday morning informs us of the resignation of Mr. McLane, as Secretary of State, the resignation to take effect as soon during the present session of Congress as it may be convenient for the President to appoint a successor. The Globe says—

It is well understood that, in regard to some prominent measures which occupy much of the public attention, Mr. McLane has entertained different views from the President. But the President, who has through life exercised his own independence of judgment, is too generous, and too just, to give up one, esteemed by him as a friend, an honest patriot, and faithful public officer, for a mere difference of opinion: and as no action by the Department of State was requisite in carrying into effect the measures in question, he saw no public necessity for a separation. Between two men of elevated sentiments, there was nothing in such a state of things to interrupt the harmony of either their official or private relations, and their mutual confidence and esteem have therefore continued unimpaired. We know that the President has yielded to Mr. McLane's wish to retire from his administration with regret, and that he has freely expressed, not only his high sense of Mr. McLane's patriotism, talents, and eminent services, but his sincere friendship—a sentiment which is fully reciprocated by Mr. McLane.

NEW PENNY PAPER.—The 3d No. of a penny paper published in this city by N. L. Combes & Co., entitled "The Mechanic," has fallen into our hands. That there was no room for another Penny Daily in New York was evident from the several failures since the *Sun*, the *Man*, and the *Transcript* were successively established: even "*Truth*," would not go down, though perhaps this was because it was not the *right kind* of Truth. However, since there is to be a new Richmond in the field, we are glad to perceive that he is of the right kidney. The following paragraph which we have snipped out of the "*Mechanic*," shows that he is a *worky* to the back bone:

THE BAKERS.—It seems from information which casually came into our possession today, that the struggle between the Journeymen Bakers and their employers is not yet over. From our knowledge of the handsome profits accruing to employers in the Baking business, we cannot see why they should be so unwilling to allow their workmen a *reasonable* share of those profits; they ask for nothing more. "*The staff of life*," we cannot do without, and it is supposed, notwithstanding the pressure of the times, that there is, at the present time, as much bread eaten in our goodly city as ever there was in the best of times, and we presume it is as well paid for. Therefore, the employing Bakers cannot urge, in defence of their present resistance to the *honest demands* of their workmen, the prostration of credit and commerce.

COUNTRY NOTES.—The Mercantile Advertiser states that the Mechanics' Bank of Albany (a Safety Funder) refuses any longer to redeem its notes in this city, that its circulation will be increased by keeping its notes at a small discount here, and that its own agents can buy them up. We are waiting to see whether the Safety Fund Banks will make their notes at par in this city, according to the recent proposition, as they ought to do if their notes are what they pretend that they are, as good as specie. If the proposition was nothing but a *gull*, as we suspect, the sooner the people take these *Safety Fund* Banks in hand the better: they can soon be brought to their bearings; their "*promises*," at any rate, can and should be tested.

THE ACCIDENT AT TOULON.—A message was transmitted to Congress on Wednesday last by the President of the United States, communicating official information of the unfortunate accident at Tou-

lon. It appears, says the National Intelligencer, that three of the guns of the United States had been inadvertently left shotted, all of which were discharged during the salute, and most of them directly into the French ship of the line Suffren, by which two men were killed, and two wounded. The President recommends to Congress that pensions be authorized to the families of the unfortunate victims of the accident.

FEMALE TAILORS.—Since the turn out among the journeymen tailors of London, females have been successfully employed in their branch of business. Not long since part of Cheapside was crowded to excess, in consequence of the exhibition of a drab coat at a tailor's shop opposite Bow Church, with a public announcement that it had been made by a woman. The curious in matters of this description pronounced the workmanship to be excellent; the collar in particular, attracted the attention of those around, this part of coat making having been considered one of those mysteries which could only be achieved by men tailors. The coat was marked at a lower price than ordinary, and among the crowd several of the refractory tailors were observed, who appeared any thing but satisfied as to the exhibition.—*Journal of Commerce.*

"The coat was marked with a lower price than ordinary;" so that, though the workmanship was "excellent," and equal to that done by the men, the avaricious employers must have paid even less for it than the price that the men were dissatisfied with and had turned out against! This, of course, is matter of exultation to a paper which lets slip no opportunity of ridiculing the efforts of the Useful Classes to obtain a just compensation for their services.

STEAMBOAT EXCURSION.—A pleasant excursion, and for a very praiseworthy purpose, has been planned, to take place on Monday next. The Steamboat Champion has been chartered by the English Widows' and Orphans' Benevolent Society, to start for West Point on Monday morning at a quarter before 9 o'clock; the company to be regaled with a view of the beautiful and majestic scenery of the North River, with the accompaniments of a ball, a dinner, vocal and instrumental music, &c. The boat will return the same evening. Tickets \$1, and the proceeds to go towards the objects of the Society. See advertisements in the Old Countryman and Courier & Enquirer.

ATTEMPT TO ROB THE MAIL.—The Philadelphia Inquirer states, that "on the night of Tuesday, the 10th inst., when the mail stage from the West reached Erie, Pa., it was discovered that a part of the straps and fastenings of the boot had been cut, and two trunks lost out. The Great Mail Bag, although in the boot, was safe. One of the trunks was found in the road 6 or 7 miles west of Erie, the other is not yet discovered. The missing trunk belonged to a lady, and contained nothing but wearing apparel. This is, however, mere conjecture. No doubt is entertained, that the great mail was the object."

LIGHTNING.—During the thunder storm on Thursday afternoon, the lightning struck in several places in the city and vicinity. The roof of the public house at the corner of Hester street and the Bowery, known as Congress Hall, was struck, and considerably damaged—the fluid having passed entirely through the roof in several places. A stable near the Dry Dock was also partially destroyed, and at the same time two cows were killed, the buttons melted on a man's coat who was milking one of them, and the man himself struck senseless. A brig was also slightly injured, in the East River, and a tree was struck in the Park.

From the conduct of the Bank recently exhibited, it is reasonable to believe that, had the removal of the deposits been delayed till this time the Bank would not have given them up.

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, June 18.

A message was received from the President on Executive business. Mr. Smith presented a petition from Tolland County, in Connecticut, praying a restoration of the deposits to the United States Bank, and the recharter of that institution. Memorial for and against the Bank were presented and referred. Mr. Preston, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a joint resolution, requesting the President of the United States to cause a gold medal to be struck, with suitable emblems and devices, and presented to Colonel Croghan, in testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of his gallantry and good conduct in the defence of Fort Stephenson; and that he present a sword to each for the following officers engaged in that affair—to Captain James Hunter, Lieutenants Benjamin Johnson, Cyrus A. Buylar, and John Meeks, and Ensigns Edmund Russ and Joseph Duncan. The bill concerning the duties on lead was read a third time and passed. The Senate took up the General Appropriation Bill. Mr. Preston moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill to Tuesday next, on the ground that no legislative provision had been made relative to the custody of the public treasure. This gave rise to a debate, in which Messrs. Preston, Webster, Forsyth, Clay, and Grundy participated. Mr. Preston finally withdrew his proposition, and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill. Several amendments reported by the Committee of Finance were agreed to.

The next amendment was to strike out the 2d section in the bill limiting the salaries of the Collectors of Customs to 3000—the naval officers to 2500 dollars, and the weighers, gaugers, markers, appraisers, and all others connected with the collection of the customs, to 2000 each, and to insert in lieu thereof,

That these officers and their respective clerks shall receive such sums as will give them respectively, the same compensation in the year 1824, according to the importations of that year, as they would have been entitled to receive if the act of July, 1832, had not gone into effect, and that they shall be paid for the year 1833 as if they had been specifically included in the 3d section of the general appropriation bill of 1833. *Provided*, that the compensation of weighers, gaugers, measurers, or appraisers shall in no case exceed either by fees or salaries, 2000 dollars each, per annum. And *Provided also*, that no officers shall receive under this act, a greater actual salary or compensation than was paid to such officer for the year 1832.

A debate then ensued, in which Mr. Webster, Mr. Wright, and Mr. Porter supported, and Mr. Clay and Mr. Silsbee opposed the amendment, the latter of whom were in favor of the proviso inserted in the bill by the House. Mr. Porter then offered a proviso to the amendment, that the number of officers in the Custom Houses shall not be augmented beyond those now in service. Mr. Webster made some farther remarks in favor of the amendment, and expressed his willingness, for himself, to accept the proviso. After some further remarks from Mr. Wright and Mr. Clay, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, June 18.

The bill (as amended by the Senate) making certain foreign silver coins a legal tender came up, and, on motion of Mr. C. P. White, the amendment was agreed to. Mr. Polk moved to suspend the rules in order that the bills relative to the public service—the Appropriation Bill and the Coinage Bill, might be taken up; which was carried, ayes 121, noes 34. The bill making additional appropriations for certain harbors, and removing obstructions from the mouths of certain rivers for 1834, was taken up, and was the subject of various propositions of amendment until the House adjourned.

We have been informed by Dr. Johnson, formerly of New York, who has just arrived from Texas, that Col. Austin had arrived at San Philipe, and that the greatest satisfaction, as it regards the relations of the colony with the federal government, were every where prevailing. The consequence of this amicable adjustment, between the *empresario* and the general government, of the various matters in controversy between them, has been a rapid rise in the value of all the available lands, situated upon the water courses, which are now selling at from 3 to 5 dollars the acre.—*N. Orl. Mer. Adv.*

FOR "THE MAN."

Mr. Editor—In these piping times of peace, it becomes necessary, occasionally, to allude to circumstances, over which the veil of oblivion has been thrown. The panic manufacturers are completely run aground. We have almost got tired of exposing Banking operations. The "claret colored coat," however, is *not worn out*, and for the benefit of the curious, I beg to state that the aforesaid coat, of *arsenal* memory, can be seen daily in Washington street, near Albany basin—with a body under it. This fact we would have noticed *before*, but it is only within a *few days* that the gentlemen have screwed his courage to "the sticking place" sufficiently to appear in the *warlike habit*. OBSERVATOR.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.—The Lancaster (Pa.) Journal mentions that a facetious gentleman of that city, on Thursday last, was accommodated with lodgings in jail, for interrupting a member of the bar, while engaged in pleading an important cause before the Court, by offering him a couple of boiled eggs, with a sufficient quantity of sauce. The court punished the contempt by ordering him into custody. The offender offered bail for his appearance, but as he was there in his proper person, though a little disguised, the judge thought bail was not necessary. He was sent to another market with his eggs, for forty-eight hours.

SURGICAL OPERATION.—A very large tumor was removed from the side of a young lady, by Dr. Smiley of this city. Some idea may be formed of its dimensions from the fact, that after the operation, which diminished one third of its size, it measured twelve inches and a half in circumference, and weighed only half an ounce less than one pound. No bad symptoms took place, and the young lady has entirely recovered from the effects of the operation. Few instances have occurred in which an operation of such magnitude has been attended with so few bad effects.—*Phila. Nat. Gazette.*

MONTREAL, June 13.—A Fur trader of this city, named G. Lalanne, was arrested last week, for forgery. Having procured bail, he immediately left this province for the United States. It is said that it has been since discovered that he had forged the name of Mr. F. X. Desjardins, of Vandreuil, on eight different notes.

A gentleman of this city, who left Montreal for New York, on Thursday morning last, performed the trip in forty-eight hours.—*Vindicator.*

FROM MEXICO.—A letter from Vera Cruz of the 18th ult., (received via Havana) states that there had been a disturbance at Puebla. The express from the interior, which arrived the day before, brought nothing positive as to what had been, or might be, the result, and all was then a matter of conjecture. A British frigate was waiting at Vera Cruz, to bring 300,000 dollars on account of the British Government, to be sent to Canada.—*Mer. Adv.*

Captain Bukup of brig Aurora, arrived yesterday from Sisal, informs that General Toro, Governor of Campeachy, had demanded 25,000 dollars of the authorities at Sisal, to pay off the troops, who refused to advance the money, and force was expected from Campeachy to enforce the payment. Preparations were making for the defence of the place when Capt. B. sailed *Jour.—of Com.*

BOSTON, July 17.—Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill.—We understand the day will be commemorated in a style worthy of the occasion. The Military will parade—the Fire Department will come out in a body and form a line on the Common, and march through the principal streets. In the afternoon, at half past 5 o'clock, the celebrated Orator Emmons will deliver an appropriate address on the heights of Bunker.—*Daily News.*

LONGEVITY.—A few days since, says the Gloucester Telegraph, some gentlemen called to see Mr. Pew, of this town, who will be one hundred and two years old the third day of next August, but were not successful, as he was engaged in hoeing, some distance from home!

The Cook of the Schooner Bonny Boat was found in the Dock this morning, alongside the vessel, dead, supposed to have fallen overboard last night in a state of intoxication.—*Boston Post.* [He had laid in too large a stock of condiments.—*Eds.*]

UNUSUAL.—A Mrs. Irving, of Clifford, Susquehanna county, was a few days ago delivered of four daughters at a birth; two of them died immediately, and the other two are not expected to survive long.

Jerome Bonaparte arrived at Liverpool on the 20th ult.

JOURNEYMEN HOUSE CARPENTERS

TAKE NOTICE.

Your attendance is requested at Military Hall, No. 193 Bowery, (opposite Spring Street,) on Monday evening 23d inst. at 8 o'clock, to take prompt and efficient measures to sustain the Journeymen Bakers in their present strike, for an increase of wages. By order of the Standing Committee, jcl9 2t* ISAAC ODELL, Chairman.

Persons who wish the Man delivered regularly at their houses, and to pay by the week, are requested to give their names and residence to one of the Carriers, or send them to the office.

WANTED—A carrier for the Man in the Ninth Ward.

INSURANCE OF LETTERS.

Money sent by Mail to any Post Office in the United States, or the British North American Provinces, will be insured by application to B. BATES, at the New York Post Office. Ample security is given for the repayment of the money, if lost.

RATES OF INSURANCE.

\$25 and under,	\$0 50 cents.
50 do.	75
100 do.	1 00
1000 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	
2000 $\frac{1}{4}$ do.	
5000 $\frac{1}{4}$ do.	

Any sum above \$5000, such premium as may be agreed on. my17 tf

MARRIAGES.

June 19, by the Rev. John McJinsey, Robert McJinsey, to Eliza Ann Baily, daughter of the late John Keese, of this city.

DEATHS.

June 19, Hannah Howell, in the 67th year of her age.
June 18, Catherine, wife of Wm. Senior, aged 40 years.
June 20, after a short but severe illness, Samuel Montgomery, in his 64th year.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

Ship Champlain, Macy, Mobile, 18 days.
Br. Barque Lady of the Lake, Whyte, Greenock, May 7.
Br. Nikolai, Merry, Rio Grande, 54 days.
Brig Aurora, Bunkup, from Sisal, and Havann 11 days.
Brig Madison, Bulky, Savannah, 5 days.
Fr. brig St. Michael, Borgman, Havre, 73 days.
Schr La Fayette, Sanders, W. E. St. Croix, 15 days.
Schr Eli Hoyt, Morton, Washington, N. C.
Schr Maria, Carver, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr Northampton, Eweis, from St. Thomas, June 3.
Schr Cumberland, McLaughlin, Philadelphia.
Br Sloop Active, Edgcomb, Nassau, 16 days.
Brig Alceus, Scofield, of Harperswell, 14 days.
Schr Powhatan, Allen, of Warren, R. I.
Schr Pacific, Ashley, 4 ds fm Charleston.
Schr Washington, Knapp, Alexandria, 5 days.
Schr Chesterfield, Townsend, 6 ds fm Richmond.
Schr Spy, Smith, 4 ds fm Charleston.
Schr Lydia, Benedict, 15 ds fm Appalachicola.
Schr Philadelphia, Hoxie, fm Newbern, N. C.
Schr Erie, Smith, 4 ds from Philadelphia.
Sloop William, Strickland, 3 ds fm Philadelphia.
Sloop Eliza, Burris, 4 ds from Philadelphia.

CLEARED.

Schrs Wm. Kemble, Corson, Richmond; Mail, Loring, Boston; Augusta, Marshman, Philadelphia.
Brigs Exchange, Barton, Warren, R. I.; Sun, Silsby, Malaga; John Alexander, D. C.; Henry Tallman, Lemont, Bath, Me.

PASSENGERS.

In the Madison, from Savannah—Dr. Jones, lady and two children, E. Molyneux and lady, B. W. Delamater and lady, Mr. Shad, lady and 2 children, Mrs. Haig, Mrs. Nenfille, Mrs. Pettibone, two Misses Telfair, Miss Campbell, Miss Kellock, Miss L. C. Johnson, Miss Willard, Miss Norton, Miss Shad, Messrs. Moleaux, Weed, Emmons, Start, Habersham, Dunwoody, Bullock, and Strong.
In the packet ship Silvio de Grasse, sailed 18th for Havre, Mrs. David Sears, Misses Harriet, Cordelia, and Eliza Sears, and 2 children: Mr. J. Mason, of Boston; Mr. Borie and lady, Miss Borie, S. Moris, Walm, Dr. E. Pearce, of Philadelphia, Mr. S. V. Rouland, and Miss Eliza Wiederholdt, of New York; Mr. Baltazar Mitzang, lady and family, Mr. Juan Gull, John Ugarte, and A. Ruzarregue of Havana; Mr. Bungeon, of Havre; A. T. Miller, of Savanah; Felix Arroux, of Porto Rico; and Joseph Blanc, of France.



SWEET'S PATENT FOR A

BLEOVEN, for Baking over Coal Furnaces.—This Oven has been extensively introduced, and has ever been proved to be a most valuable improvement for baking meat, bread pies, &c. as attested by competent judges in the boarding and victualing houses and private families wherever it has been used. It is confidently believed that no improvement of the kind has ever been offered to the public which will bake at so small an expense of fuel, and with so much convenience and expedition. Sold by W. H. SWEET, manufacturer and proprietor, at his Tin and Sheet Iron Factory, 204 Canal street, corner of Hudson, New York. jcl2 v

(From the Youth's Sketch Book.)

THE LITTLE BOAT BUILDERS.

Beside the sea shore Charles and Ben
Sat down, one summer day,
To build their little boats—and then
To watch them sail away.

"Hurrah!" the boats have left the shore,
And side by side they sail;
And pleasant sunshine all before,
Behind the summer gale.

But all too rough the sunny sea:—
One boat upsets—and then
They clap their hands and shout with glee;
"Hurrah! she's up again."

But on the wave it cannot live;
It sinks:—and now the other!
And now a louder shout they give
"Hurrah! we'll build another!"

"Let's make ourselves a little sea—
The ocean is too large!
This tub will do for you and me
To sail our little barge."

Dear children? thus through life your joys
May vanish! Will you then
Still laugh as o'er your childish toys,
And think they'll rise again!

And when life's ocean seems too wide
Your quiet course to trace;
Say, will you wisely turn aside,
And choose a humbler place?

And will you as your joys decay,
First one, and then the other,
Shout on, as one hope sinks away,
"Hurrah! I'll build another?"

FOOLISH PRAYERS.—A long time ago, when men were not much wiser than pigs are now-a-days, the head became exceedingly dissatisfied at seeing the blood circulating freely through all parts of the body even to the tips of the fingers, and ends of the toes, without discrimination, and prayed to Jupiter to remedy this democratic levelling economy of nature. The gods always grant foolish prayers, and accordingly Jupiter decreed that the blood should no longer circulate to the extremities, but confine itself to certain favored parts, such as the head, the heart, the liver and the lungs, which in a little time became so overcharged and unwieldy, that they could hardly perform their ordinary functions. The head grew giddy, the heart palpitated with oppressive struggles, the liver expanded into bloated inactivity, and the lungs puffed like a pair of bellows. Meanwhile, the extremities being deprived of the principle of life, thus withdrawn to pamper the other parts, gradually shrivelled up, and lost their elasticity, inasmuch that the hands could no longer perform their functions, or the legs support the overgrown head above them.

"O Jupiter!" cried the head, "restore the circulation of the blood to its former channels, and let nature again have her way."

"Fool!" replied Jupiter, laughing, "dost thou think it as easy to restore as to disturb the order of nature? Hadst thou let her alone each limb and organ to which thou belondest would have equally partaken of the principles of life, and all would have grown with a happy harmonious proportion, into healthful, slow, and vigorous manhood. Now it is too late. Even the gods cannot remedy the consequences of folly, however they may remove its causes. Thou hast grown prematurely, and it is ordained that such never live long. The mushroom of a night is the ruin of a day."

A rush of blood to the brain brought on apoplexy, and the decree of the gods was fulfilled.—*Mirror.*

Let a family of children be put regularly in possession of a newspaper, and let another family though possessing the same advantages with regard to scholastic acquirements, be deprived of it, and the difference between them will be perceptible to the slightest observer.

Flowers soon wither after plucking, chiefly because their moisture evaporates; and this cannot be effectually supplied by emersing the stem in water. Sprinkle them with water and cover them closely with a glass shade or vessel, and they will keep perfectly fresh several days.

ANCIENT VESSEL.—The old ship discovered some years since in the bed of the river Rother, has now been completely dug out, and put in motion for London, there to be exhibited. It is supposed to be a Dutch or Danish vessel, wrecked in the great tempest of 1286, which diverted the river from its ancient to its present channel. The utensils found in it, and its own build, certainly do not sanction us in attributing it to a more remote antiquity.—*English paper.*

An ancient boat has been lately discovered in deepening a sewer ditch at North Stoke, a village near the Arun in Sussex. It is formed out of a single oak tree, like the Indian canoes, and is believed to be what was called by the ancient Britons, a cwch. It is in good preservation, measures thirty-four feet six inches in length, four feet six inches wide in the centre, and is two feet high; it has three divisions which appear to have served the double purpose of seats, and supports to the sides. The oak is become as black as ebony.

GLASS TILES.—M. Dorlodot, a glass manufacturer at Anzin, in France, has invented a species of glass tile, of great solidity and transparency, which it is thought may be substituted, with much advantage, in all cases where skylights are now employed. The existing Excise laws of Great Britain oppose, however, an insuperable bar to their adoption in this country unless under circumstances where expense is no object.

Two Cherokee chiefs, who went to England, were asked their views respecting religion. One of them replied that they had no priests in their country; and thought it best, where there was little prospect of agreeing, that each one should paddle his canoe his own way.

An Irish schoolmaster, a great enemy to idleness, thinking the old copy, "Laziness will clothe a man with rags," not sufficiently correct, altered it and gave it to one of his scholars thus: "Laziness will clothe a man with nakedness."

Mr. Mills, the aeronaut, we understand, arrived in this city yesterday afternoon with his balloon, and will shortly make an ascent here.—*Phil. Orb.*

COBBETT'S WORKS.—English editions of the following publications of William Cobbett, have been received, for sale, at the office of the Working Man's Advocate, No. 6 Thames street:

American Gardener,	Ride in France,
Guide to Emigrants,	Woodland,
Cottage Economy,	Poor Man's Friend,
Manchester Lectures,	Rural Rides,
French Grammar,	English Grammar,
O'Callaghan on Usury,	Paper against Gold,
Reformation, (2 vols. 8vo.)	Letters from France,
Year's Residence in America,	Treatise on Corn,
Advice to Young Men,	Twopenny Trash, (bound.)
History of the Reign and Regency of George IV.	
REGISTER, (5 vols.) from April 1831, to June 1832.	mb11



GEORGE W. ROBBINS, BOOT MAKER, 309 1/2 Broadway, between Duane street and the Hospital. Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes, Pumps, and Slippers, made in the first style, of the best materials, and at the shortest notice.

Persons preferring French or English Leather can be accommodated.

N. B. An assortment of Boots, Shoes, &c. kept constantly on hand for the accommodation of strangers as well as customers. je 201f

MANIFOLD WRITER.—J. GILCRIEST manufactures and keeps for sale this convenient and useful article, at his establishment, 102 Broadway, New York, where the public are invited to call and examine the article for themselves. Orders from the country promptly attended to.

N. B. This apparatus, for simplicity and despatch surpasses all other modes of writing when copies are wanted. je 20

WORKS ON THE CURRENCY.—For sale at the office of this paper—

Gouge's American Banking System,	Price \$1 00
Cobbett's Paper against Gold,	75
Hale's "Useful Knowledge for the Producers," &c.	183
Roosevelt's "Mode of Protecting Domestic Industry," &c.	20

LIFE OF JEFFERSON, with selections from his Private Correspondence. Just received and for sale at the office of this paper. Price \$1 00. je 2

THE WORKING MAN'S ADVOCATE is a Saturday paper, containing more matter than any weekly paper published in the State for the price. It is delivered to subscribers in any part of the city, for Two Dollars a year, payable half yearly in advance. Office No. 6 Thames st. mb1

OLD PAPERS.—A considerable quantity for sale at the office of the Working Man's Advocate. my 24

GOUGE ON BANKING.—A new supply, just received at 6 Thames street. je 2

COBBETT'S AMERICAN GARDENER.—For sale at No. 6 Thames st. Price 50 cents. my 17

NO ADVERTISERS.—The present circulation of the Working Man's Advocate, is more than FIFTY HUNDRED, nearly half of which are distributed in this city, and the remainder throughout the different States. The following are the terms of advertising: for one square, first time, 75 cents; for each subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Or, \$10 a year, including the paper. Office No. 6 Thames street.

FOUND, in Grand street, on Saturday last, a purple Bag containing Money and Trinkets. The owner can have the same by applying at No. 198 Broome street, of Wm. Parrett, and paying for this advertisement. je 14

CITIZENS' AND STRANGERS' COMMERCIAL BULLETIN OFFICE, FREE READING ROOM, AND NEWSPAPER AGENCY OFFICE, No. 95 Mercaderes street, opposite the Exchange, Havana.—Captains of vessels and strangers are respectfully invited to visit this establishment, where files of newspapers and price currents of latest dates from the United States, Europe, &c., are open for perusal. Also, a Bulletin, affording information of the arrival and departure of vessels, and other necessary intelligence. Subscriptions and collections for Newspapers and Periodicals attended to.

N. B. Editors of papers favorable to the above will insert gratis.

P. S. Donations of papers, &c. thankfully received and accepted from captains and others.

JOSE CASTELLANO BENEFIEL & CO., Havana. my 24

NO PRINTERS, ROBERTS, LEE, & CO. TYPEFOUNDERS, CONNER & COKE, TYPE AND SIZE, OFFICE FOUNDERS, AND PUBLISHERS, offer for sale, at the corner of Nassau and Ann streets, New York, Printing Types, at six months credit, or 7 1/2 per cent. deduction for cash at the price affixed.

Their Type will be found as perfect, and made of as good materials, at least, as that manufactured at any other establishment; it is nearly all of an entire new cut; is lighter faced than any other exhibited, and will consequently wear longer, look better, take less ink and less labor in working than most other type.

Diamond per lb. \$2; Pearl \$1.40; Nonpareil 90; Minion 70; Brevier 56; Bourgeois 46; Long Primer 40; Small Pica 28; Pica and English 36; Great Primer 34; Double Pica 22; Six line Pica and all larger 30.

Leads of every thickness and size constantly on hand; cuts of every description on metallic bodies; Presses, and all other articles necessary for a printing office furnished to order.

Printers can be supplied with second hand type which has only been used for stereotyping, on very favorable terms.

Old type received in exchange at \$9 per 100 pounds.

N. B. Stereotype of every description will be thankfully received, and attended to with correctness and despatch. my 21

AN ADDRESS TO THE WORKING MEN OF NEW ENGLAND, on the state of Education, and on the condition of the Producing Classes in Europe and America—with particular reference to the effects of Manufacturing (as now conducted,) on the health and happiness of the poor, and on the safety of our Republic: Delivered in Boston, Charlestown, Cambridgeport, Waltham, Dorchester, Mass., Portland, Me., and Dover, N. H.

The above is the title of a Pamphlet of 40 8vo. pages, recently published in Boston by Seth Luther, the Author, some of the principal subjects of which are enumerated as follows:

Children of the poor, as well as of the rich, entitled to instruction.

Ukase for the relief of the Shipwrights, Caulkers & Gravers.

The Splendid Example of England.

Half the population of England and Wales paupers, the "Splendid Example" of their manufacturing establishments notwithstanding.

Poverty and Starvation near Spitalfields, an English manufacturing district in London.

Fifteen hours labor from children and others.

Dr. Smith's account of deformity amongst factory children.

Mr. Orstler's account of a poor factory girl.

A boy in a factory flayed from his neck to his heels.

Forty seven children out of one hundred and sixty-seven, formed, by excessive labor, in one mill.

Mr. Allen's account of abandoned females in Manchester.

Mr. Hewitt's account of Spitalfield widows.

Dr. Thackeray's account of factory children stunted, &c.

Hon. Daniel Webster's opinion in 1824.

National Wealth and National Glory!

A Senator's Visit to the cotton mills.

Females deprived of fresh air.—Rebellion among them.

Difference between working four hours for eight dollars and fourteen hours for seventy-five cents.

Factory girl's leg broke with a billet of wood thrown by an overseer.

Waltham factory pays from \$10 to \$13 a month, "according to strength."

Pulling off Hats in Dover, N. H.

Bunker Hill Monument, &c.

"Combinations" and "Excitements."

Boston Harbor used for a tea pot.

Method of supporting Religious Worship at factories.

Females in the parlor, and females in the factory.

How Dick Arkwright the barber, became Hon. Sir Richard Arkwright.

"All men created equal."

The little factory girl.

Child drowned himself to escape work in the factory at Mendon, Mass.

Sample of independent voting.

Conditions on which help is hired, Dover N. H.

Milk business, at Dover, N. H.

The above noticed work is for sale at the Office of the Working Man's Advocate, No. 6 Thames st., N. Y. mb1

THE MAN is published by GEORGE H. EVANS, at the office of the WORKING MAN'S ADVOCATE, No. 6 Thames street, near the City Hotel, Broadway.

AGENTS—George Dunn, Newark; Edward Earle, Paterson.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One square, a year, \$30 00 | One square, a month, \$3 00

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" 3 months, 7 50 | " 1 week, 1 50

" 2 months, 5 00 | " 1 time, 75

All advertisements (except yearly) to be paid for in advance. A square is 16 lines.